

LEADING ARTICLES—April 9, 1909.

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EARLY UNIONS OF PRINTERS.
A WORD ABOUT OURSELVES.
THE "SCHWAB" OPEN SHOP.

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LABOR CLARION

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No. 8

A PLEA FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

BY ALFRED RONCOVIERI.

Superintendent of Public Schools, San Francisco.

Technical education has been a subject in which I have always taken a deep interest, and believing that students, apprentices and journeymen who aim at success in the industrial arts and in vocational pursuits need more than ever, in these keenly competitive times, to possess a technical knowledge of their calling, my investigations were directed mainly along the lines of technical and industrial education. While taking a deep interest in all things educational, I paid special attention to this line of work, and visited some of the most important technical and industrial schools of Great Britain, Ireland and France.

The modern trend of events seem to indicate that the prophecy of Crown Prince Frederick after the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 will soon be realized. He said: "We have conquered on the field of battle in war, and we will conquer on the field of battle in commerce and the industries." Englishmen and Frenchmen whom I interviewed admitted to me that the immense development and progress of technical education in Germany is, in large measure, responsible for the great power and prosperity of her commerce.

With the example of Germany as a stimulus, and recognizing that her wonderful advance in the industries is to be traced to a very large extent to her technical training schools, Great Britain especially is exerting every effort to create and support an elaborate system of technical schools which shall be the means of retaining her immense trade.

In France the development of art as applied to the industries had been successfully taught in technical schools long before the establishment of the present technical education system in England and Germany. In the higher arts and crafts, the products of French industrial taste and intelligence are the direct result of special training along the industrial art lines and continue to maintain their supremacy in the markets of the world. It must be admitted by all thinking persons that the nation having the greatest average industrial efficiency is more certain to take its place in the front rank in its invasion of the world of trade, and the governments of Germany, England and France, realizing this, are putting forth every effort in support of their technical schools. This battle for the conquest of the world's markets, though peaceful, is none the less severe, and is attracting the serious attention of American manufacturers, importers and exporters. That England and France look upon the growing commercial and industrial world influence of Germany with much concern, is admittedly due to her splendid system of industrial training. English royal commissions on technical education have been appointed to make careful investigations. International congresses on technical education have been held in Paris, and all have agreed that besides energy, brains and physique the young of these countries must be trained in the technical and industrial arts if they would remain in the forefront of the commercial and industrial world.

The battle in the field of commerce and industries is actually on. The field of battle is the manufactory and the counting house. The battle is bloodless but none the less intense, and those nations will win whose industrial army is best equipped with technical knowledge. Confronted as is the United States, by the great advances being made in technical and industrial education in the leading countries of Europe, the question naturally arises, where will the United States stand when our im-

(Continued on Page 6)

The Mortality from Consumption in Dusty Trades—Report of Department of Commerce and Labor

"The Mortality from Consumption in Dusty Trades" is the subject of an article by Frederick L. Hoffman in Bulletin No. 79 of the Bureau of Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor. The writer discusses the processes and working conditions in occupations where, because of dust, the employment is injurious to health and leads to the development of consumption in particular. Much valuable material from official sources and from insurance mortality experience is also presented, showing the excessive mortality in dusty occupations.

Of the deaths from all causes among males 15 years of age and over in the registration area of the United States, 14.8 per cent were from consumption. According to industrial-insurance experience the corresponding proportions were 36.9 per cent for occupations exposed to metallic dust, 28.6 per cent for those exposed to mineral dust, 24.8 per cent for those exposed to vegetable fiber dust, and 32.1 per cent for those exposed to animal and mixed fiber dust. The occupation showing the highest consumption mortality was grinders, among whom 49.2 per cent of all deaths were from that disease.

In each occupation group the highest consumption mortality was among persons from 25 to 34 years of age, the proportion of deaths from consumption for that age group being 57.2 per cent in occupations exposed to metallic dust, 47.6 per cent in those exposed to mineral dust, 53.9 per cent in those exposed to vegetable fiber dust, and 53.3 per cent in those exposed to animal and mixed fiber dust, as compared with 31.3 per cent for males in the registration area.

In conjunction with the industrial-insurance mortality experience, occupational mortality statistics are presented from the reports of the United States census, British official reports, and the occupation mortality statistics of Rhode Island, which furnish additional evidence of the health-injurious effects of exposure in the occupations considered. These injurious effects are reflected in the comparatively small proportion of persons of advanced years, a higher general death rate, and very high specific death rates from consumption and other respiratory diseases.

It is the opinion of the author that by intelligent methods of ventilation and dust removal the consumption death rate among wage-earners can be reduced from 2.2 per 1,000, the rate based on the number of deaths among gainfully employed persons 10 years of age and over in the registration states in 1900, to 1.5 per 1,000, the average rate for 200 small cities, as shown in the mortality statistics of the United States census for 1901 to 1905. Such a reduction, the author estimates, would result in an annual saving of 22,238 human lives and would add 15.4 years of life for every death from consumption avoided by rational conditions of industrial life. Such a gain would represent a total of 342,465 years of additional lifetime, and by just so much the industrial efficiency of the American nation would be increased. Placing the economic value of a year's lifetime at only \$200, the total average economic gain to the nation would be \$3080 for every avoidable death of a wage-earner from consumption, representing the enormous total of \$68,493,000 as the aggregate annual financial value in the probable saving in years of adult human life.

EARLY UNIONS OF PRINTERS.

The printers were among the first to form trades unions in the United States.

In 1795 the Typographical Society of New York City was organized. It fixed the scale of wages for compositors at \$1 a day, which was an increase of 12½ cents over the then prevailing rate. This society lived for two years. There had been a temporary organization in 1776, which struck for an increase of wages, got it and disbanded. In Philadelphia in 1786, when the employers attempted to reduce wages from \$6 a week to \$5.83 1-3 a week, the compositors organized. This struggle lasted for some time. The organization, composed of twenty-six members, disbanded as soon as the contest was won.

The Franklin Typographical Society of Journey-men Printers was organized in New York City in 1799, formulating a demand for 25 cents per 1,000 ems on piecework, or \$7 a week in book and job offices and \$8 a week on newspapers. Later it went on strike to enforce these demands. This society ceased to exist in 1804. Another was organized in 1809 and immediately went on strike for a restoration of the wage scale of 1799. Of this organization Samuel Woodworth, author of "The Old Oaken Bucket," was a prominent member. The trade had become thoroughly demoralized after 1804, and most compositors were working for 20 cents per 1,000 ems, the men being largely displaced by youths, who got from \$4 to \$4.50 a week. Presswork had slumped from 37½ cents to 25 cents per "token"—240 sheets.

The Philadelphia Typographical Society was organized and presented its scale of wages to the employers February 22, 1802. It had fifty-four charter members. A copy of this scale still exists and doubtless is the oldest printers' union wage scale in the English language, antedating by three years the Edinburgh scale of prices of 1805, the oldest to be found in Great Britain. The scale called for \$8 a week for pressmen and printers and 25 cents per thousand ems on piecework. In 1809 the society had 119 members and undertook to become incorporated under the laws of the State.

Mr. Franklin took the matter to the Supreme Court for the union. The court required such radical changes in the constitution of the society that seventy-eight members opposed to incorporation withdrew from membership. The minutes of the society show that "Mr. Franklin's fee as counsel was \$8, which he returned to the committee as a donation to the funds of the society." In 1831 this organization became a purely benevolent society, and it exists to-day, most of its present members being publishers or retired printers.

Although the Philadelphia society relinquished its claim to interfere in wage questions in 1831, when in 1832 one of its members employed some women to break a strike it expelled him from membership. This is the first mention of women in the printing industry in the United States.

The Washington union was formed in 1815. Having had a continuous existence ever since, it is the oldest trades union in the United States. It organized with twenty-eight members and by the close of 1839 had placed from time to time 365 names on its roll. The scale of 1815 demanded \$10 a week while Congress was in session and \$9 during Congressional recess, with \$2 a day for Sunday work. Baltimore compositors had organized in 1814 and demanded \$9 a week, with \$2 for Sunday work. This union lasted until 1826. The present union in Baltimore was organized in 1831. In 1832 it fixed

the wage scale at 25 cents per thousand ems and \$8 a week, or \$1 less than it was in 1815.

Boston had a printers' union in 1803, but it did not last long. Another was organized in 1809 and lasted until 1826. Another was organized in 1833 and had seventy members in 1839. The present union was organized in 1848.

In Albany, N. Y., the printers organized in 1815, and the union at once prohibited its members from working in shops where any man was paid less than the scale, whether he was a union man or not. The term "rat" as applied to a printer working for less than the scale was first used by this society in a letter it sent out in 1816. The union ceased to exist in 1827, and another was organized in 1847.

New Orleans was organized in 1830 for a short time. Another union was formed there in 1835, and it existed until 1845. In 1839 it issued a scale of prices, then the highest in the United States, calling for 75 cents per thousand ems and \$19 a week for pressmen on evening papers and in book and job offices, for compositors and pressmen on morning papers \$25 and for compositors on evening papers \$22.50 a week. Ten hours were then to constitute a day's work.—Ethelbert Stewart in *Chicago News*.

ANTI-JAP NOTES.

CONTRIBUTED BY THE ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE.

It would be impossible to estimate the value of the support and endorsement the Anti-Jap Laundry League has received from the Building Trades Council and its affiliated unions. Not only are they in sympathy with our movement, but they seem impatient to do something to materially help the cause along. Many of them have expressed themselves anxious to receive a list of those who have flatly refused to withdraw their patronage from the Oriental, so that they can give vent to their feelings through actions. As an organization whose sole aim is to better the condition of labor, we naturally expected the support of these factors, but it never occurred to us that it would be given in such a measure of enthusiasm.

The last reports from the various committees and employees showed that very material progress is being made, and that in fully 90 per cent of the cases reported the patrons are realizing their mistake in aiding these people, who are a great factor in the continuance of the financial depression.

All arrangements have been made for the convention of Anti-Jap Leagues to be held in this city on May 9th, and we believe that it will be a greater success than we ever dared anticipate. Outside leagues report substantial progress and a rapidly-growing interest in the movement.

Orpheum.

The programme for the Orpheum for the week beginning next Sunday matinee is certainly good. Mlle. Zelie de Lussan, the celebrated prima donna, will be heard in her choicest operatic selections and ballads. Adeline Dunlap and Frank McCormack will, with the assistance of Violet Flugrath, present a dramatic classic by Richard Duffy, called "The Night of the Wedding." Bill Gordon and Nick Marx will convulse the audiences with a skit termed "You can't get none." Monsieur and Madame Sandwinas will astound with their feats of strength. Next week will conclude the engagement of S. Miller Kent & Co., Elsie Faye, Miller and Weston, Edward Barnes and of the beautiful Parisian danseuse, Joly Violetta. A new series of motion pictures will be an interesting finale to what is sure to prove a delightful performance.

Though the agreement between the anthracite coal miners and the operators expired on March 31st, a temporary truce was proclaimed and arrangements made to hold another meeting in Philadelphia on April 7th—last Wednesday. It is sincerely to be hoped that satisfactory terms may be reached. It seems almost unbelievable that the employers, who are organized and meet in that capacity, should attempt to say that the miners have not an equal right by refusing to "recognize the union."

Men and Measures

Last Sunday afternoon in the First Congregational Church of Oakland there was a meeting of those interested in the labor movement. Walter Macarthur and John W. Sweeney addressed the audience as trade unionists, and told of the ideals actuating men and women in combining for collective bargaining and in improving their lot.

The machinists have a union label, and it is used by quite a number of firms in this country. While, of course, organized labor is unable to assist as materially as it can some other occupations, yet there is aid that can be rendered. Put a line in your mental note book to the effect that the machinists have a label, and don't forget to call for it whenever you have the opportunity.

The Massachusetts Supreme Court has decided that sympathetic strikes for the purpose of preventing an employer from conducting an "open shop" are illegal. No court has yet gone on record as declaring that a man cannot voluntarily quit his employment, and thus in the last analysis it would be found that such edicts as that of the Massachusetts high tribunal will have but little force and effect.

Statistics for the state of California show that tuberculosis was the principal cause of death during the past year, as in previous years. Heart disease and kindred ailments were a close second during 1908. Of the 31,287 deaths, 4,565, or 14.6 per cent of all, resulted from the various forms of tuberculosis.

The well-known magazine *Charities and the Commons* has changed its name to *The Survey*. Edward T. Devine, editor of the journal, says that the name "Charities" is familiar and inspiring to those who have worked for the upbuilding of the community through the associations of the magazine, but to new readers it has proved a stumbling block, even in some cases a synonym for free soup and old clothes. The scope and plan and staff remain as before—only the name is changed. *The Survey*, with its sub title of "social, charitable, civic," stands for thorough study of conditions as the basis for social progress.

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T. P. O'Dowd, 174 Church St.
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Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore; 731 Van Ness Ave.
and 771 Market St.
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission St.
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th St.
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Joe Fass, 2977 Mission St.
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THE "LABOR CLARION'S" FORUM.

THE SOCIALIST PROGRAM.

BY E. L. REGUIN.

The failure of the Reverend Stelzle to supply an article against socialism this week gives me a breathing space in which to explain what the socialists really intend.

The socialist movement, as it exists today, is scarcely sixty years old. It is two-fold in nature. In the first place, it represents the immediate interests of the working class; and, in the second place, it is a forecast of what society must be when the movement of labor becomes conscious of its interests and of its power and seizes the political powers to establish itself as the master of society. In other words, the term "socialism" applies both to the industrial political movement of labor and to an ideal of the manner in which men should earn their living.

We socialists believe that men are actuated mostly by self interest. We believe that the interests of each working man harmonize with the interests of the rest of the working men, and that the interests of the working class as a whole are antagonistic to the interests of the capitalist class. We believe that there are these two great classes which are to be recognized by the manner in which their individual members obtain their living. Those who work and produce wealth in mine or factory or field, we call the working class; those who live from the income of the property which they own, we call the capitalists. The statistics of the United States government show that about one per cent of the people own eighty per cent of the nation's wealth, and the great mass of working men own practically nothing. But it is not simply the difference in wealth that makes the division of classes. It is the fact that the working men must work and produce a profit for the capitalists that creates antagonistic interests and class lines. With practically all of the mills, the mines, the fields, factories, railroads, shops and other industries owned privately, the great mass of the people must apply to these private owners for work.

The working people have no means of self employment. The sources of raw material are privately owned; the machinery for transforming the raw material into the finished product is privately owned; the means of transportation from the producer to the consumer are privately owned. The only opportunity, therefore, for the working man to obtain food, clothing and shelter is to hire out his labor to the owner of the sources of raw material, of the machinery or of the transportation facilities. Compelled by hunger, or the fear of hunger, the working men are obliged to compete with one another for this opportunity of hiring out their labor, and, therefore, their wages are subjected to constant depressing influence.

Furthermore, no employer hires a man unless that man produces more wealth than he is paid in wages. The whole object of employing men is to make money out of them. It is their labor which produces the wealth of the employer, and he gets this wealth by taking advantage of their destitute and forlorn condition. The greater the competition, the more desperate the circumstances of the working men. The while their employees' producing power remains the same or increases, the profit of the boss rises proportionately.

The socialists see that competition is caused by private ownership of the means of producing wealth, and is responsible for the small share of the nation's wealth which the working man owns, and for his low wages, his poverty and compulsory subservience to his employer. We wish to abolish that competition by abolishing private property in the means of producing wealth. It is evident that with social, or collective, or government ownership (as it is variously called), competition would not exist. There would be co-operation between the people, for each and every one would be an equal owner of the industries of the nation. The various members of a partnership do not compete, they co-operate

for the benefit of all; and we socialists propose to make the United States one gigantic partnership in which each member will co-operate for the benefit of all.

This, of course, is a very rough, crude outline of the main ideal of socialism. The force by which it is to be brought about is the conscious self interest of the working people who will be the greatest beneficiaries by such a change in our industrial life; for when the industries are owned by the people, the individual working man will get the full product of his toil, and not be obliged, as at present, to divide up with his boss, taking for himself small wages and giving to the employer big profits. The self interest of the working man is to be guarded and struggled for by their industrial and political organizations, in short, by the trade unions and the socialist party.

THE LABEL AS A UNION BUILDER.

BY J. W. MULLEN.

Every demand for union-label goods is an added asset to the organization whose label you ask for. The number of strikes and lockouts averted because of the demand for this emblem of fairness and justice is very great, as can be testified to by those having to do with the settlement of disagreements between employers and employees.

Were all trade unionists to bear in mind when making purchases that every time non-union goods are bought, encouragement is given to some labor-depriving, profit-making, unscrupulous institution, which cares nothing for its employees, and that many good unionists are compelled to eke out a mere existence because of such thoughtlessness or carelessness on the part of their fellows, perhaps there would be less sinning of this nature.

Were the various trade unions having union labels to spend one-tenth part of the time and money annually expended in the prosecution of strikes for union label agitation and advertisement, industrial struggles would be very few, and the dues paid by members would be materially reduced.

The label is the most potent weapon in the hands of organized labor for its advancement. The trade unionist should use the label like the soldier uses his gun in target practice. Become an expert in time of peace in order to do effective work in the emergency of war. If the employer sees your label scoring one bull's eye after another, he will think before engaging in battle with you. To be prepared is the best insurance against war. A demand for the label is positive proof that your organization will be capable of effective opposition in time of strife.

It would be very helpful if the organizations having labels were by some means to bring frequently to the attention of its entire membership, not alone to those who attend meetings, the importance of demanding the label on everything purchased. It would not only make secure the jobs of those union men employed, but would employ more of them; there would be less demand for out-of-work benefits, fewer strikes, less poverty, lower dues and increased surpluses in the treasuries for use in the hour of misfortune or need. It would be money well spent, and every well-spent dollar leaves companions unspent in the pockets of the membership or in the treasury.

The *Labor Leader* of San Diego issued an excellent twenty-page illustrated paper on March 27th. It was called the "second harmony and prosperity number," and made good.

A bitter war is on in Chicago between the woodworkers and the carpenters. The Chicago Federation of Labor has expelled all the locals of the woodworkers, and the latter have given notice of intention to appeal to the American Federation of Labor.

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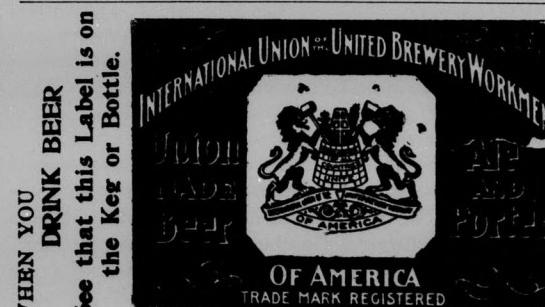
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A PLEA FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

(Continued from Page 3)

mense natural resources shall begin to wane, unless we teach the science of agriculture and industrialism?

The English and French technical and industrial schools do not pretend to teach the trade of the carpenter, the mason, the plumber, or any other particular business. It must be conceded by all that there is no trade which does not depend more or less upon scientific principles, and to teach what these are, and to point out their practical application, is the essence of technical and industrial education in the schools of these countries. For he who unites a thorough knowledge of the scientific principles underlying his art with that dexterity which only actual practice in the workshop can give, will, of necessity, be the most completely skilled and probably the most successful artisan. I was agreeably surprised, both in England and France, that the objects and purposes of a technical education are not in conflict with labor-union principles. A technical education, however, in all the European schools that I visited, does not mean the making of apprentices who shall enter the competitive ranks of labor. It means the teaching of the various branches of science which underlie the majority of trades and which are of practical application to mechanics in the several trades so that they may the better comprehend the reason for each individual operation that passes through their hands, and have more certain rules to follow than the mere imitation of what they may have seen done by another.

The labor unions of Great Britain and France recognize the beneficent influence of the technical schools, and are giving them hearty support by naming representative labor leaders as advisory members of the boards of control of these schools and by giving cash prizes to be competed for by the students in the various trades. In Scotland, especially, I found that the advisory members from the labor unions give to these schools their hearty support, spending much time in consultation with the governing boards in examining candidates for instructorships, in visiting schools and in rendering the students much valuable assistance on graduation. A true spirit of fellowship and good feeling is thus developed, which brings about the most cordial relations between the schools and the unions.

The trade unions of England and France thoroughly understand the technical school to be one whose object is the production of intelligent working people, capable of holding the highest positions in the industrial world, and not simply to produce competitive cheap labor, that will later enter into a fierce rivalry with the trade organizations. The unions understand that the machinery and tools employed in an English and French technical school are used with different objects, and with a different intention, from those of the factory or commercial workshop. The good will of the trade unions, and their support, means much to the technical schools of Great Britain and France, and accounts in a large measure for the impetus given to industrial education and its present efficient standards.

Nor is it only the trade unions that approve of this great work, and collaborate with the school authorities in favor of technical instruction, but also the manufacturers, chambers of commerce, philanthropic and economic associations. Each of these gives to the cause the fullest measure of its strength and influence, and assists in the creation of the new education that is to develop and solve the great economic and social problems of these nations.

In England I was impressed with the general feeling of unrest that I found in some of the large manufacturing centers, such as Manchester and Birmingham. While I was in Manchester there were bread riots, due to the great problem of the unemployed which for some years back has been growing more acute. In my opinion the problem of the unemployed is to a very large extent the problem of the unskilled. The men who marched in the streets, and whom I saw charged upon by the mounted police were not skilled artisans, they were the unskilled

men who fed the machines in the cotton mills and who had become a part of those machines, so that when the large manufacturers declared a lockout in order to reduce their wages, these men were confronted with the alternative of either accepting the wages offered or of finding employment in some other industry.

In the leading countries of Europe a wonderful advance is being made in the development of skilled and scientific workmen through technical schools. In such a race we must not forget that not to advance is really to go backwards. The mission of our future technical and industrial schools should be to give a solid preparation for the battle of life, to form draftsmen, designers, foremen in the shops, architects, engineers, skilled artisans, in a word, men well armed for the rough combat of life, ready to defend any of our threatened industries in the industrial and commercial war that is going on around us all the time in our modern complex life.

Among the schools which I visited and from which I formed my impressions was the Belfast Municipal Technical Institute. It is an immense institution, presided over by Mr. Francis C. Forth, a gentleman of unusual executive ability. This school and its equipment cost \$1,000,000. There are 5000 students enrolled, about 500 of these attend in the day and 4500 in the evening. The trade subjects are taught only to those who work at the trade in the daytime. A boy must be not less than 12 years of age and have passed the sixth standard of the national schools before being admitted. The principal object of the trade classes of this school is to provide a specialized training for boys who are intended for industrial occupations. While due regard is paid to the subjects of a general education, special attention is devoted to imparting a sound training in the elements of science, and in science as applied to local arts and manufactures, such as mechanical engineering, naval architecture, the building trades and the textile industries. The complete course covers three years, and includes besides theoretical instruction practical work in the laboratories, the workshop and the drawing school.

I visited classes in pattern makers' work, molders' work, boilermakers' work, machine shop practice, marine engineering for sea-going engineers, motor car construction, naval architecture, electric engineering, telephone, telegraphy, electric wiring, and fitting, building trades classes, such as sanitary engineering and practical plumbers' classes, cabinet making, building construction, practical painting and decoration classes, the practical classes in linen weaving and the textile industries, cotton and linen bleaching and dyeing, etc.

Fees are charged in this school varying from one pound to twelve pounds per annum, but a number of scholarships covering tuition and the necessary books and instruments are awarded to those pupils who are poor but deserving and who have passed a competitive examination.

The daily sessions in this school are of six hours duration.

There is, besides a trade school, a technical course for older students. It provides a sound training in the science and technology of mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, the textile industries and pure and applied chemistry. The students in this course aim at filling positions of responsibility, such as mechanical engineers, electrical engineers, naval architects, spinners' manufacturers, manufacturing chemists, or other industrial occupations. All classes of Irish society attend this school. Young men and young women who come in automobiles are seated alongside of poor girls who come with shawls on their heads. This great school has a distinct social levelling tendency. The magnet that draws all these people together is the knowledge that a practical education that will train the hand and eye as well as the brain can be obtained at reasonable cost.

In the evening school I visited the classes in housewifery. There were present in the class I visited about 30 young women, ranging from 18 to 30 years of age. It was a most interesting sight. Some were cooking on coal and gas ranges making

soups, bread and roasting meats, etc. Others were washing and ironing; others were learning to sew, darn and mend. Some were engaged in dressmaking; others were learning the chemistry of the kitchen, the use of caustics, the making of soap, dyeing fabrics, etc. The students are permitted to purchase the excellent roasts which are cooked in the class. I was informed that many of these students were young married women whose education in the homely house duties had been neglected as single girls and who attended these classes so as to make their homes more pleasant and to learn housewifery economy.

The demand for a bread and butter education would be just as great in San Francisco if we would only establish a school like the Belfast school. The proof is shown by the way the correspondence schools of the East are thriving and all students have to pay for this education. In San Francisco many students are paying for such a correspondence education simply because San Francisco has not established anything of the kind. If San Francisco can only awake to the necessity for action, and compare her supineness in this matter to the progressiveness of Belfast, Ireland, we will be doing something that will forever benefit our children, and our children's children. The splendid Belfast school which I have just described cost 150,000 pounds and the equipment has cost 50,000 pounds in addition, a total of a million dollars for Belfast, a city of 350,000 people.

(To be concluded next week.)

IN MIRTHFUL STRAIN.

"Have you ever been bankrupt?" asked the counsel.

"I have not."

"Now, be careful," admonished the lawyer. "Did you ever stop payment?"

"Yes."

"Ah, I thought we should get at the truth," observed counsel, with an unpleasant smile. "When did this suspension of payment occur?"

"When I had paid all I owed."

* * *

An Atchison woman is so deeply in love with her husband the neighbors run when they see her coming. They explain that hearing constantly of the virtues of a husband is more tiresome than hearing of the smartness of a baby or dog.

* * *

An advertisement of a nursing bottle printed in a Canadian newspaper concluded with the following: "When the baby is done drinking it must be unscrewed and laid in a cool place under a tap. If the baby does not thrive on fresh milk, it should be boiled."

* * *

"What are you paying farm hands?"

"I'd pay well for a good tenor," answered the gentleman farmer. "I need a tenor to complete my double quartette."

* * *

"Sometimes," said the press humorist, "I think my jokes are rotten. I s'pose that's my modesty."

"No," exclaimed a friend, "that's your common sense."

* * *

"A doctor," remarked the druggist, "has it on the rest of us."

"How do you figure that out?" queried the young M. D.

"Why," replied the druggist, "even if he is a poor man he can take life easy."

* * *

Little Loren had watched the rain pour down all day. Finally, when the clouds began to break away, he said: "Mamma, do you suppose those clouds will ever be fit to use again?"

Richard Cornelius of the carmen returned from Detroit during the week. He visited Portland on the way home.

Chew Banker, the Clean Tobacco.

Thrust and Parry

"Labor union circles are stirred up over the announcement that California is to maintain open shop in its work of erecting buildings on the state fair grounds in Sacramento. This work will commence within a few days. While the state can take care of itself, and open shop on its work may cause no trouble, fear is entertained by the labor unions and contractors that a large number of non-union mechanics will be attracted to Sacramento, and unsettle the present stability of affairs in the building line, renewing the conflict that caused trouble and stagnation in building a few years ago. The state's work under open shop rules will necessarily mean non-union work. State Engineer Ellery holds that he is without power to discriminate between the state's citizens by having work done under closed-shop regulations."—*Los Angeles Times*.

The *Times* is frank, at least. It says "open-shop rules will necessarily mean non-union work." That is what we have always contended. We claim, in and out of season, that the "open shop" discriminates against unionists, and the *Times*, an authority on anti-unionism, agrees. In other words, the "open shop" is closed to those affiliated with labor organizations, thus proving its name to be a misnomer. It is unfortunate that Sacramento seems likely to have to face a renewal of industrial turmoil in the building industry. It is only three years since the attack of the "open shoppers" proved futile and a union shop agreement reached, whereby all men had equal privileges gained through combined effort, and mechanics joined the unions of their calling because they realized their impotency to do anything while disorganized, particularly when the builders had a hard and fast union and a Citizens' Alliance to furnish some of the sinews of war. There is no trouble in the state printing office. Everybody is satisfied. No man is refused admittance to the union. Why disturb relations in the building line?

"Our sympathies go out to Mr. Gompers in the latest affliction that has befallen him. It will hardly be believed that Mr. Gompers has been disobeyed, flatly and brazenly disobeyed, but candor compels us to admit that a mere government department has seen fit to disregard the orders given to it by a labor union. Open confession is good for the soul and the shameful story may as well be known."—*San Francisco Argonaut*.

The above paragraph was clipped from a paper with a record for diversions from the truth. It assails President Samuel Gompers because of an effort to keep out contract labor during an eastern labor dispute. It doesn't matter, of course, to the *Argonaut* that the law prohibits the importation of contract labor, nor is it shown in the article that Gompers had anything to do with the controversy, directly or indirectly. The *Argonaut* simply used the chance as an opportunity to assail the president of the A. F. of L. That, however, is characteristic. Labor unions want to see the laws obeyed, and do not give orders to government departments. It appears in the case under discussion that an attempt was made to lower wages, that men were engaged in Europe under contract to take the places of those locked out, and that, in self preservation, and according to the law of the land, objection was made to the procedure. To lower wages is an excellent way of teaching the proletariat his place in the community, according to *Argonaut* doctrine. But why stand sponsor for violation of law in order to add words to that end? and why criticise Gompers when nothing is published to show his connection with the trouble?

Last month the first suit for illegal use of the union label in the city of St. Louis resulted in victory for the union printers. Despite warnings to discontinue an imitation, Edgar Romacker refused. Today he is without either the imitation or one hundred dollars formerly possessed.

In Montana they tell the following tale on one inveterate spinner of tales. He was out riding, and at the crest of a hill overlooking a little valley which was nothing but a meadow, he met a stranger.

"Could you tell me whose land all that is?" asked the stranger, pointing to the valley.

"That's my land," replied the rancher with evident pride.

"And whose cattle may all those be that I see below us?"

"Those are my cattle, five thousand head, sir," replied the rancher, with growing self-importance.

"And whose horses?"

"Mine, sir."

"And those sheep on yonder hill?" persisted the stranger.

"All mine," answered the rancher, waving his hand with a grand air.

"How many horses and sheep have you?"

"Ten thousand sheep and two hundred horses," said the rancher in a most grandiose manner.

"I'm so glad to hear it," quickly answered the stranger. "I'm the new assessor."

"Great Heavens, man," cried the rancher, almost jumping from his saddle. "You must have heard of me. I'm Jim Easton, known as the blankest liar in the State."

J. R. Matheson of the janitors has resigned his position as business agent. He has received an appointment on the police force.

Fred Fay has been busily engaged addressing unions on the importance of helping the carmen reorganize.

Edward McDonnell of the boiler makers has been appointed boiler inspector for the municipality.

As the readers of the LABOR CLARION know, the journeymen tailors of San Francisco are engaged in a contest against dualism. There is a so-called "independent union" in existence. It is used as a club to retard the advancement of the organized workers. The following firms employ members of the "independent union," and have no label:

Bridge, H. S. & Co., 11 Sutter.

Bullock & Jones Co., Post and Kearny.

Craig Bros., Waddell Bldg., ninth floor.

Growall, W. L. Co., Mutual Savings Bank Bldg.

Icon Bros.

Jacobi, J. M. & Co., 49 Montgomery.

Jones, Marshall F. & Co., 973 Ellis.

Lilienfeld, Alfred & Co., 1365 Fillmore.

Mills & Hagbom, 154 Sutter.

Nordwell, O. W., 381 Bush.

Schimmel & Boyd, 101 Post.

Steil, Henry Co., 642 Market.

Steicamp, Henry, 787 Market.

Sorensen & Hjelte, 109 Montgomery.

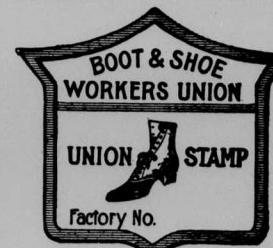
Williams & Berg Co., 110 Sutter.

Carriages and buggies for work or play. Pacific Carriage Co., 23 Dolores St. ***

Jas. G. Maguire

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Suite 612 Humboldt Bank Bldg.



246 SUMMER STREET.

**Union Members, Be Consistent
Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp**

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

BOSTON, MASS.

RICHMOND RANGES

\$1.00
A WEEK

STERLING Furniture Co.

1049 MARKET STREET
OPPOSITE MCALLISTER

The Abrams Co.

1053-1057 MARKET STREET

The Leading Installment House in the City

Now open in their new six-story building.

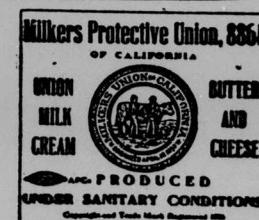
Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Stoves, Ranges, Men's Clothes, Women's Clothes, for a little down and a dollar a week.

UNION MEN and WOMEN

Insist that your Dairyman or Grocer furnish you MILK, CREAM, BUTTER and CHEESE bearing this Label.

The Label is placed on Cans, Bottles and Packages. It is a guarantee of Union Labor and Sanitary Goods.

Any one desiring Union Milk should correspond with Secretary of Milkers' Union. Address 3964 Mission Street.



LABOR CLARION.

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WILL J. FRENCH.....Editor

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Let me say here that I hold the judges and especially the Supreme Court of the country, in much respect, but I am too familiar with the history of judicial proceedings to regard them with any superstitious reverence. Judges are but men and in all ages they have shown a fair share of frailty. The worst crimes of history have been perpetrated under their sanction. The blood of martyrs and patriots crying from the ground summons them to judgment.

—Charles Sumner.

On April 5th Pasadena re-elected Thomas Earley mayor by a majority of 400 votes, on a ticket pledged to municipal control of the water system. The beautiful little city of southern California is popularly supposed to be the home town of many opposed to these "fads," as the irreverent term them, and it is a good sign of the times to observe the action of those alive to civic obligations.

Joseph F. Valentine, seventh vice-president of the A. F. of L. and president of the International Iron Molders' Union, was operated upon for appendicitis in Cincinnati on March 30th. A letter lately received states that the patient is making a good recovery, although still very weak. San Francisco is Mr. Valentine's home city, and there isn't a trade unionist who knows him who will not wish him a speedy restoration to good health.

Later particulars of the meeting in Washington (D. C.) to organize a label department of the A. F. of L. are to hand. There were fifty-two delegates in attendance. They adopted a working constitution and comprehensive plan for booming the products of organized labor, made arrangements for immediate financial aid for the locked-out hatters, elected officers, selected Washington as permanent headquarters, and adjourned to meet in Toronto, Canada, next November. The following officers were elected: John B. Lennon, president; John F. Tobin, first vice-president; T. C. Parsons, second vice-president; Max Morris, third vice-president; Owen Miller, fourth vice-president; John J. Manning, fifth vice-president; Thomas F. Tracy, secretary-treasurer.

Declaring that the District Court of Appeals erred in modifying the injunction of Justice Gould restraining the American Federation of Labor and President Gompers, Secretary Morrison and Vice-President John Mitchell from publishing the name of the Bucks Stove and Range Company, of St. Louis, in the "we don't patronize" list of the *American Federationist*, the St. Louis concern moved on March 26th for an appeal to the United States Supreme Court. The appeal was allowed. The company's memorandum showed that its gross sales aggregate \$1,250,000 annually, of which 90 per cent is interstate commerce. The American Federation of Labor, it is declared, conspired to prevent it from carrying on its business, and in a year it suffered damages to the extent of \$25,000.

A WORD ABOUT OURSELVES.

The board of directors of the LABOR CLARION presented to the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday night a report of the paper's business transactions for the year January 31, 1908, to January 31, 1909. The balance is on the right side of the ledger, and a detailed account was given of financial matters for the period named.

We are more concerned in this article with the report of the directors in reviewing the relations existing between unions and the LABOR CLARION. An earnest plea is made for full support from organizations affiliated with the Labor Council. Many of the unions subscribe for their membership. In one instance a union purchases each week copies amounting to over the four-figure mark. In other cases there is the heartiest co-operation with the official organ of the central body and of the California State Federation of Labor. It is the reasonable aim of those in charge of the paper to place each issue in the homes of all associated with the bodies named. The directors said: "We will welcome any suggestions or assistance that will aid to this end."

Since the report was made, one of the unions in the Labor Council unanimously voted to increase its subscription in order that all members could secure copies delivered to their homes each Saturday.

It may not be amiss to again impress upon unionists the low rate of subscription and the numerous advantages. For six and two-third cents a month (calculated on a basis of eighty cents a year), the LABOR CLARION is edited, printed and mailed to each unionist's home. This gives either four or five copies (according to the number of Fridays in a month) for a little over a five-cent piece. In addition, the columns are open for interchange of views, for union news, and for the promulgation of the doctrines we believe in, and otherwise without the chance of reaching the public unless subject to revision at the whim of someone who has to weigh considerations as he thinks they may concern the "business office."

Discussion occasionally arises as to the editorial policy of a paper like the LABOR CLARION. It must be remembered that the paper is owned by the Labor Council, and is its mouthpiece. We would very much like, at times, to be free to express our opinion on questions of moment before the public. It would be difficult, however, to disassociate one's self, as an individual, from the representative of the movement. It would not be long until one man's views, in a paper of this sort, would give rise to dissensions and divisions. The board of directors reported that it had suggested to the editor an adherence to economic lines, as laid down by the Labor Council. When the latter body changes its policy in any particular, then the official paper will follow the lead.

As an exponent of the principles of "collective bargaining," as an advocate of the union label, interested in all progressive questions of an economic nature, the LABOR CLARION endeavors to ring clear for all that is best in the trade-union movement. Special articles, written for this paper, have been published during recent months. A debate on socialism has attracted wide attention, as have the articles on immigration, the Asiatic question, direct primary legislation, initiative and referendum, and other problems in the public eye. And, besides, there has been published column after column of trade-union news written to educate those outside of the movement who are readers and who are desirous of ascertaining the "other fellow's point of view."

And so, all in all, the LABOR CLARION should receive the active co-operation of trade unionists affiliated with the central body, as well as with the California State Federation of Labor. The cause is worthy. The price is very reasonable. The paper will be helped by each union subscribing for its members, and, we hope, the benefit will be mutual.

THE "SCHWAB" OPEN SHOP.

The ship-building company of Moore & Scott has acquired the plant of W. A. Boole & Sons over on the Oakland estuary. Of itself, this sale might not be deemed especially important to the readers of this paper, excepting in so far as it denotes the progress of business and the enlargement of facilities. References, however, have been made before in these columns to the underlying reason of the sale, and it has been shown that the "commercialism" of Schwab and kindred millionaires is the factor that resulted in the expenditure of a large sum of money to protect business concerns around the bay of San Francisco.

Charles M. Schwab has long derided the union shop, heralded abroad his belief in the "open shop." He wants (?) men to have equal opportunities, and thinks it wrong that there should be any limitations on the wage the cheapest man will accept. When Mr. Schwab had the chance of his life to put his theories and practices into operation, as is usually the case, he neglected the opportunity. No better illustration could be given of the hypocrisy of these gentlemen of the Schwab kind than to elaborate on this transaction as an indication of the way they do business.

Inasmuch as the LABOR CLARION has treated the subject several times, it will not be amiss to quote from the San Francisco *Examiner* of March 27th, for the situation is clearly described as a matter of news, and furnishes further proof of all we have said:

"There will be little opportunity for the new management of the Union Iron Works and the Dry Dock Company to develop a permanent monopoly of the ship repairing and docking business in this port, from present appearances.

"The acquisition of the Union Iron Works and the Hunter's Point docks by Charles M. Schwab several months ago was hailed with delight by the shipping interests, particularly when the steel magnate in banquet speeches in this city gave out the statement that he would in every way encourage the upbuilding and maintenance of the merchant marine on this coast.

"It is not necessary to repeat in this connection that since Schwab's acquisition of the properties mentioned, the dry dock rates have been advanced 50 per cent, and that no vessel, even at that rate, will be allowed the privileges of the basin for purposes of repair, unless it is agreed that the repairs shall be made by the Union Iron Works.

"This arbitrary rule has antagonized nearly every shipping firm on the coast, and has had the effect of virtually closing the Hunter's Point dry docks to ships which were formerly good and frequent patrons.

"The first result of the Schwab rule has been the purchase of the extensive marine ways and ship-building plant of W. A. Boole & Son, on Oakland creek, by the Moore & Scott Iron Works of this city.

"Protests to the Schwab interests against the arbitrary raise in dockage rates have availed nothing to the local shipping interests. Schwab has in reality made of the magnificent dock at Hunter's Point a private institution in which the ship owners have no interests as heretofore, when local capitalists of public spirit operated the great basin for the good of the shipping industry.

"The storm of indignation that arose when it was first announced that the Schwab representatives had raised the dockage rates, and had caused it to be published that no vessel needing repairs would be accommodated in the dock unless the repairs were made by the Union Iron Works, has in great part subsided since it was rumored that the Moore & Scott Company were negotiating for the Boole plant. Now that the deal has gone through there is a more hopeful feeling among ship owners."

While the foregoing is merely a fair sample of the methods pursued by the Schwabites, and illustrates tritely the inconsistency of the gentlemen when they deal with labor questions, yet there is nothing new in the exposition.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.**Victory for Hatters in New Jersey.**

"The Woodbine (N. J.) hatters' strike has ended," says the New York *Call*. "The strikers have won a sweeping victory, compelling William Yudizky, proprietor of the Woodbine Hat Company, to yield to every demand they made."

"On March 22d there was a meeting of the hatters and manufacturers, and an agreement drawn up, in which was incorporated every point on which the hatters have stood firm and fast from the beginning. This agreement has been signed, and the hatters and hat trimmers are now back on their jobs."

"By the settlement, the obnoxious agreements which workers in the Woodbine Hat Company were obliged to sign before they got their jobs, have been abolished, and no longer are employees compelled to promise that they will not strike, and to deposit a weekly guarantee of 50 cents to bind the promise."

"The system of fining which cut so deeply into the wages will no longer be practiced."

"A definite reason must be given for the discharge of a hatter or hat trimmer."

"The workers are to have absolute liberty in the exercise of their own affairs outside of the factory."

"The notice which the bosses posted in the factory stating that all who were five minutes late would be sent home for the day has been done away with."

"The agreement of settlement also sets forth that the sanitary condition of the hat factory is to be improved."

* * *

New Zealand's Conciliation and Arbitration Laws.

The expenses and fees payable to the nominated members of the court of arbitration and to the conciliation commissioners and assessors of councils of conciliation are fixed as follows:

"When engaged or in attendance on the business of the court or councils, or in traveling to and from the place of sitting, each nominated member of the court shall be paid as traveling expenses the sum of \$5 for each day, each commissioner the sum of \$4 for each day, and each assessor the sum of \$2.50 for each day; but such allowance for expenses shall be paid only when he is necessarily absent from his home at night. Cost of transportation by land or sea shall be defrayed by the government. The fees payable to persons appointed to act as commissioners shall be \$10.50 per day, and to assessors of councils of conciliation \$5.25 per day."

The following is the text of that portion of the act which defines the mode of appointment, duties, etc., of the conciliation councils:

"From time to time the Governor may appoint such persons as he thinks fit (not exceeding four in number) as conciliation commissioners."

"The commissioners' term of office is for three years, though this may be renewed or they may be removed from office by the Governor."

"Every commissioner will exercise his jurisdiction over the district assigned to him, and will receive the salary appropriated from time to time by Parliament for the purpose."

"Any industrial union, industrial association, or employer being a party to an industrial dispute, may make application to the commissioner exercising jurisdiction within the industrial district in which the dispute has arisen, that the dispute may be heard by a council of conciliation."

"Two or more industrial unions, associations, or employers may make a joint application in respect of the same dispute."

"Every application so made, besides stating the names of the applicants and the respondents, a general statement of the nature of the dispute and the details of the claims made, shall state the proposed number and names of persons (either one, two, or three) whom the applicants desire to be appointed on the recommendation of the applicants as assessors to sit with the commissioner in the hearing and settlement of the dispute. Everyone so recommended as an assessor must be or have been actually engaged or employed either as an employer or as a

worker in the industry, in respect of which the dispute has arisen."

"Provision is made that in special circumstances the commissioner may appoint as one of the assessors, on the recommendation of the applicants, a person who is not so qualified."

"If the commissioner to whom the application is made is of the opinion that any person so recommended is not duly qualified in accordance with the act, he may reject the recommendation, and another qualified person must be recommended by the applicants in his place."

"The decision of the commissioner as to the qualification of any person recommended as an assessor shall be final."

"So soon as the assessors have been nominated, the commissioner shall cite to attend at the hearing of the dispute, and in the meantime to recommend qualified persons for appointment as assessors, equal to the number so appointed on the recommendation of the applicants."

"On the appointment of assessors in accordance with the provisions of the act, the commissioner, together with the assessors, shall constitute a council of conciliation. It shall be the duty of the council to endeavor to bring about a settlement of the dispute. The council may, on the inquiry, hear any evidence that it thinks fit, whether such evidence would be legally admissible in a court of law or not."

"In all matters other than the working of a recommendation for the settlement of a dispute, the discussion of a majority of the assessors present at a meeting of the council shall be deemed to be the decision of the council, but if the assessors present are equally divided in opinion, the commissioner shall have the casting vote, and the decision shall be determined accordingly."

"No barrister or solicitor, whether acting under a power of attorney or otherwise, shall be allowed to appear or be heard before the council."

"The commissioner may at any time, if he thinks fit, after appointment has been made to him, and whether assessors have been appointed or not, take such steps as he deems advisable with intent to procure a voluntary settlement of the dispute. Not earlier than one, or later than two months after the date fixed for the hearing, the council shall, unless a settlement of the dispute has been sooner arrived at and embodied in an industrial agreement, deliver to the clerk of awards for the district a notification that no settlement has been reached."

"When the notification of the council has been delivered to the clerk of awards, he shall refer the dispute to the court of arbitration for settlement."

* * *

Deplorable Child Labor Conditions.

The Rev. D. Charles F. Aked, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, uttered a powerful indictment against child labor in this country before a good-sized audience at Carnegie Hall on March 22d. The occasion was the children's welfare meeting, in the interest of church vacation schools.

Dr. Aked's subject was "The Child's Right to Childhood." America, he said, was not only one hundred years behind England in its attitude toward child labor, but was one hundred years behind the times. He continued:

"The child labor conditions in the United States, when once understood by the good, wise, kind and noble people of the country, will be wiped out. Child labor conditions here are worse than in England, worse than in Prussia, far worse than in France."

"In the mines of Pennsylvania and West Virginia there are three boys killed by accidents for every man. Why? Boys are cheap—boys ten and twelve and thirteen years old. Children on the east side at three years old are taught to straighten tobacco leaves, and at four to make cigar boxes. This world is cursed by sin and darkness."

RELEASE OF JAN JANOFF POUREN.

Some of the eastern papers issued extras when the news of Commissioner Samuel A. Hitchcock's decision in the Pouren case became known. The Russian exile was arrested fifteen months ago on charges of attempted murder, arson and burglary, alleged to have been committed in his native land, and extradition was demanded in accordance with the treaty of 1893, which declares the charges to be extraditable offenses, "provided they are not committed in a time of uprising and for political reasons."

Readers of the LABOR CLARION have been kept advised of the steps taken to oppose the demand of the Russian government. Leagues were formed in various cities, mass meetings held, and the authorities in Washington bombarded with requests to refuse Pouren's extradition on the ground that his life was wanted for political reasons, and the United States stood as a haven of refuge for such unfortunates.

Commissioner Hitchcock reviewed the case at length. He discussed it from a legal standpoint, and also from the broader ground raised by the issues involved. In conclusion he said:

"I find the following facts to have been established:

"1. At the time when the offenses were committed, the Russian empire, including the district in which the offenses were committed, was in a state of revolution.

"2. That the accused was identified with, and a part of, the revolutionary party; that the offenses committed by him were under the direction of the leaders of that party, and were incidental to the political disturbances existing in the district.

"His discharge must be ordered."

Pouren was effusive in his expression of gratitude to the press and the people who have worked for his release. He gave out the following statement with the request that it be published:

"I wish to thank all my friends for the aid they have given me in this case, and also to my attorneys, Congressman Parsons, Hourwich and Pollock. While it was a hardship to be incarcerated in an American jail for fifteen months for political offense, committed in Russia during the revolution, it is at least gratifying to me that the incarceration I have suffered will aid other fellow revolutionists in the future, since the case will probably enlighten the American public upon other cases of this character, if the Russian government will ever take them up. At the same time I feel it my duty to say that at all times I felt confident that I would eventually be free, and I knew that I would eventually get a fair trial. I most heartily thank the Pouren Defense Conference and all organizations affiliated with it, for the aid they gave me in this fight. And I express my deep appreciation to Commissioner Hitchcock, to the press in general, and to *The Evening Call* of New York in particular, for the good work done for me and for the cause of Russian freedom by upholding political asylum in this country."

A monster demonstration to celebrate Pouren's release was held in Carnegie hall in New York city on April 2d. An effort is to be made to annul the treaty with Russia covering extraditable offenses.

A state law in Victoria requires that seventy cubic feet of air per minute be supplied to each worker in a mine.

President Samuel Gompers replied to the criticism of two college professors at a meeting a few days ago in New York city. He said: "I am not a lawyer and the quibblings of the lawyers as to the legality or illegality of certain acts by the labor organizations is not for me to deal with. But as to what is fundamentally right I think I am qualified to speak. If the laws do not properly guard the fundamental rights of the laborer, then they should be changed. I know that labor has the right to organize to protect what it possesses, which is the power to work or to give or refuse its patronage."

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held April 2, 1909.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m., President Kelly in the chair; minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

CREDENTIALS—Musicians—John A. Keogh, vice Geo. Selo. Laundry Wagon Drivers—Geo. Krimpoff, vice Geo. Simmons. Pattern Makers—W. Honeymon, R. McIntosh, D. Campbell. Delegates seated. The application for affiliation from Boiler Makers' Union, No. 410, was received; with credentials for Bros. A. Gale and W. Brown, and was referred to the organizing committee.

COMMUNICATIONS—*Filed*—From Fresno County Farmers' Union, asking for co-operation in placing raisins on the shelves of local retail grocery stores. From Senators Perkins and Flint, Congressmen Hayes and Kahn, stating that they would assist in keeping the printing of the census reports in the Government printing office. From Senators Perkins and Flint, Congressmen Hayes, Knowland, Smith, Needham, Engelbright and Kahn, in regard to the tax on tea and coffee. *Referred to the Executive Committee*—From the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, reviewing their side of the dispute, and enclosing A. F. of L. letter. From the United Hatters of North America, second appeal for financial assistance. *Referred to Organizing Committee*—From Lee Hart, secretary of International Stage Employees, stating that the Moving Picture Operators' Union had been granted an independent charter, No. 162. A communication was received from Milkers' Union, requesting the Council to protest the adoption of an ordinance which moved the dairies out of the county by November 1, 1909. A long discussion took place, and it was moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the board of supervisors, and ask for an extension of time until March 1, 1910, in which these dairies will be required to move; carried. The chair appointed Bros. Decker, Bowlan and the secretary. A communication from Bookbinders' Union, No. 31, was received, enclosing resolutions relative to their label and requesting the co-operation of the Council on same. It was moved that the appended resolution be endorsed and that secretary be empowered to fill in same, and return to Bookbinders' Union; carried.

The report of the board of directors of the LABOR CLARION was submitted, giving a statement and a review of their work for the last year. The report asked also that the CLARION be given representation on the labor day committee. It was moved that the report be received and the request for representation on labor day committee be complied with; carried. (See article elsewhere.)

The chair announced that the time for the special order of business had arrived and introduced to the delegates Superintendent of Schools Alfred Roncovieri, who was present by invitation to address the delegates on the benefits of technical education. Mr. Roncovieri made a long and very interesting address on this subject and gave a brief idea of his investigations while in Europe; he called particularly to the delegates' attention the fact that in Europe trade unions had a prominent part in the directorship of these schools. His address was enthusiastically applauded by the delegates, and it was moved that we tender Mr. Roncovieri a rising vote of thanks, which motion was carried unanimously.

REPORTS OF UNIONS — Musicians—Made first monthly installment of \$50 to hatters; their international has also donated \$1200 to the same cause; have assisted janitors in unionizing the Victory Theatre. Janitors—Victory matter adjusted; extend thanks to Stage Employees and Musicians' Unions. Barbers—Deny rumors of the levying of assessment; have plenty of money to carry on campaign for union shops; request unionists to demand their shop card. Box Makers—Out six weeks and men are standing firm. Tailors—Would like to have a

night set apart each month for a discussion on the value of the union label; believe that it would be beneficial: Stablemen—Still progressing; Fagan's stable on Valencia street unfair. Laundry Workers—Business fair; Anti-Jap Laundry League will hold convention in Van Ness hall on May 9, 1909. request unions to send delegates; the League has spent \$3000 within the past year in their campaign for white laundries. Butchers—Business good; all members working. Vice-President Schilling in the chair.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—The committee recommended that in view of the just grievance of the Janitors' Union, the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the Victory Theatre. The secretary reported that the dispute had been adjusted; it was moved to postpone further action on this matter indefinitely; carried. The committee recommended that the wage scale and agreement of the Cracker Bakers' Union be endorsed with the exception of section No. 14; and subject to endorsement of their international; concurred in. The committee reported that the wage scale and agreement of Bakers' Union, No. 274, and the communication from the District Council of Carpenters on the employment of Asiatics, were laid over one week.

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS OF OFFICERS—The chair declared nominations open for member of the executive committee, to fill vacancy. Mrs. L. C. Walden and H. Cantrowith were placed in nomination. Nominations were ordered closed, and Bros. Rosenthal and La Rue were appointed tellers. It was moved that we dispense with the roll call and that the tellers collect the ballots; carried. The tellers reported that Sister Walden had received 37 votes, Bro. Cantrowith, 20. Sister Walden was declared elected and installed a member of the executive committee.

RECEIPTS—Ice Wagon Drivers, \$4; Garment Workers, \$10; Water Workers, \$2; Bartenders, \$10; Butchers, \$8; Soap Workers, \$4; Bottle Caners, \$2; Soda Water Bottlers, \$2; Broom Makers, \$4; Cracker Bakers, \$4; Beer Bottlers, \$12; Carriage and Wagon Workers, \$9; Waiters, \$20; Bootblacks, \$4. Total, \$99.00.

Donations to Unemployed League—Steam Laundry Workers, \$15; Ice Wagon Drivers, \$5; Garment Workers, \$5. Total, \$25.00. Sum total, \$124.

EXPENSES—Secretary, \$30; postage, \$5; *Examiner*, 75 cents; *Bulletin*, 25 cents; *Globe*, 40 cents; stenographer, \$20; A. F. of L., dues, \$12; Brown & Power, stationery, \$5; LABOR CLARION, \$25; S. F. L. C. Hall Association, \$57.50. Total, \$155.90.

P. S.—Through an error in last week's minutes Mailers' Union, No. 18, was not given credit for a donation to the Unemployed League.

P. S.—*Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.*

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

THE NEW EIGHT-HOUR MINING LAW.

In response to inquiries for information about the exact wording of the eight-hour mining law passed by the legislature and signed by the governor, we print the law herewith:

"The period of employment for all persons who are employed or engaged in work in underground mines in search of mineral, whether base or precious, or who are engaged in such underground mines for other purposes, or who are employed or engaged in other underground workings, whether for the purpose of tunneling, making excavations or to accomplish any other purpose or design, or who are employed in smelters and other institutions for the reduction or refining of ores or metals, shall not exceed eight hours within any twenty-four hours, and the hours of employment in such employment or work day shall be consecutive, excluding, however, any intermission of time for lunch or meals; provided that, in the case of emergency where life or property is in imminent danger, the period may be continued a longer time during the continuance of the exigency or emergency."

Patronize Home Industry!

and wear Union Hats

Lundstrom Hats

Are Made in San Francisco by Union Men

Five Stores:

1178 Market Street
64 Market Street
605 Kearny Street
1600 Fillmore Street
2640 Mission Street

Wallenstein & Frost

824 Market Street, Opp. 4th

Union Made Suits

HAND TAILORED

\$15 to \$25

UNION MEN!



Who's going to make your Spring Suit?

Why not have

The Irish Tailors

make it? **We** have the largest stock of Spring Suitings in the city to select from.

Our journeymen tailors are skilled union mechanics and the price is no higher than the non-union firm.

We Invite Comparison

Kelleher & Browne
"THE IRISH TAILORS"
Seventh and Market Sts.

Open Saturday Evenings Until 10 O'clock

Labor Council—Alameda County**Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held April 5, 1909.**

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President William Spooner in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

CREDENTIALS—Cigar Makers—John Sykes; ordered seated.

COMMUNICATIONS—From Chamber of Commerce, notifying Council of proposed parade of members on Saturday evening, March 27th; filed. From Local No. 70, Teamsters, asking that Council remove the Lyon Moving and Storage Co., also the California Pickle Works, from the "we don't patronize list." From Cooks and Waiters, No. 31, requesting that Merrick's Bakery and Restaurant be placed on "we don't patronize list"; also that the Alpha and Puritas restaurants be taken from said list; referred to executive board. From Pie Bakers Union, No. 274, San Francisco, asking Council to endorse wage scale for coming year; referred to executive board. From Board of Directors, Result Laundry, notifying Council that an assessment of 50 cents a share had been levied on stock; referred to executive board. From United Hatters, asking for financial assistance; referred to executive board. From United Garment Workers, notifying Council that Don Morris, tailor, had a line of goods bearing label; filed. From National Peace Congress, inviting Council to send delegates to second congress, Chicago, May 3d to 5th; filed. From S. Kraus, Chicago, in regard to banners, badges, etc.; filed.

BILLS—Janitor, \$7; J. W. Havens, rent, \$100; business representative, salary, \$60; Pacific Telephone Company, \$5.50; scavenger, \$1.50; janitor, \$8; F. C. Joslyn, \$11.85; LABOR CLARION, \$2.70; Gas Company, \$10; Home Telephone Company, \$2.50. Ordered paid.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Teamsters, No. 70—Barn of Draper & Potmore about straightened out. Cooks and Waiters—Fox's Cafeteria had signed up; trouble on with Merrick's Bakery and Restaurant. Bakers, No. 119—Reached settlement with Vienna Bakery. Tailors, No. 266—Fight still on with Marshall Steel of Berkeley. Bro. Brill of Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 448, reported meeting held on Sunday for purpose of forming Joint Council of Shoemakers, Oakland and San Francisco; would assist in maintaining scale of prices, and would report further matters pertaining to same.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE BOARD—March 25th—Recommended that Electrical Workers, No. 283, be given exclusive use of room 6 for office purposes, and use of large hall for four meetings at rental of \$23 per month; concurred in. Recommended that committee from executive board act with business representative in arbitrating difficulty with Bijou Dream and Marlowe theatres; concurred in. Recommended that secretary-treasurer engage janitor; concurred in. Executive board meeting, April 1st—Recommended that Jack Corder be appointed janitor of Council at salary of \$8.00 per week; concurred in. Recommended that privilege of allowing S. P. R. R. Co. to place signs on Council's building, at rate of \$5 per month, be left to business representative; was not concurred in. Business representative was instructed to do all he could to obtain additional tenants for Council halls, and the organizing committee was ordered to assist in this matter.

Committee on Haywood lecture reported that there was a deficit of \$27.85, and recommended that Council donate the sum of \$20 to make up same; after some discussion it was ordered that same be paid, and also that the sum of \$9.25 be paid at once, to make up hall rent.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS—Resolution introduced by Bro. Andrews, to suspend sections of constitution in regard to payment of strike benefits to locked-out members was taken up, and, after some discussion, same was withdrawn.

REPORT OF BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE—Vienna Bakery matter settled. In matter of Bijou Dream

and Marlowe theatres, same had not been adjusted yet; confident that everything would be all right. Reported as to option on hall at 865 Broadway, and recommended that it would be inadvisable to take same at this time. Reported matters pertaining to California Cotton Mills, in regard to children employed there, and asked permission of Council to act in conjunction with State Labor Bureau in regard to same. Report accepted, and permission granted.

NEW BUSINESS—Matter of allowing signs for advertising purposes left to business representative, with consent of Council. Moved that Council dispense with Home telephone; amended that Sunset phone be cut out; both lost.

GOOD AND WELFARE—Bro. Thompson read article on the wet and dry question, now agitating the different communities of the state. Bro. Burton suggested that trustees of Council should file a report at least once every three months, so that financial condition of Council could be known. Secretary-treasurer Curran also spoke along these lines.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER was read and ordered accepted.

P. S.—*Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.*

Meeting adjourned at 11:05 p. m.

F. C. JOSLYN, Recording Secretary.

VALLEJO TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.**Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held April 2, 1909.**

Called to order at 8 p. m., President G. M. Jewett in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS—From United Hatters of North America, appeal for financial assistance; referred to delegates to report. From A. F. of L., enclosing receipt for per capita tax; filed. From Machinists' Union, reporting withdrawal of Delegates Welsh and Muirhead, owing to decision to send less representation; filed. From Metal Polishers of Detroit, Mich., requesting names of dealers who handle Art stoves and ranges; referred to label committee.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Carpenters—Initiated one. Laundry Workers—Wage schedule signed by employers. Machinists—Hope to make annual ball a success. Federal—Initiated four, have three applications.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES—By-laws committee reported having had delivered by printer copies of new by-laws. Labor Day committee—Met and organized with F. M. Wynkoop, president; Fletcher Gott, secretary; appointed William Doe to fill vacancy created by resignation of H. Strauss.

NEW BUSINESS—Complaint of laundry workers that James Magee still patronizes Japanese laundries referred to executive committee.

P. S.—*Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.*

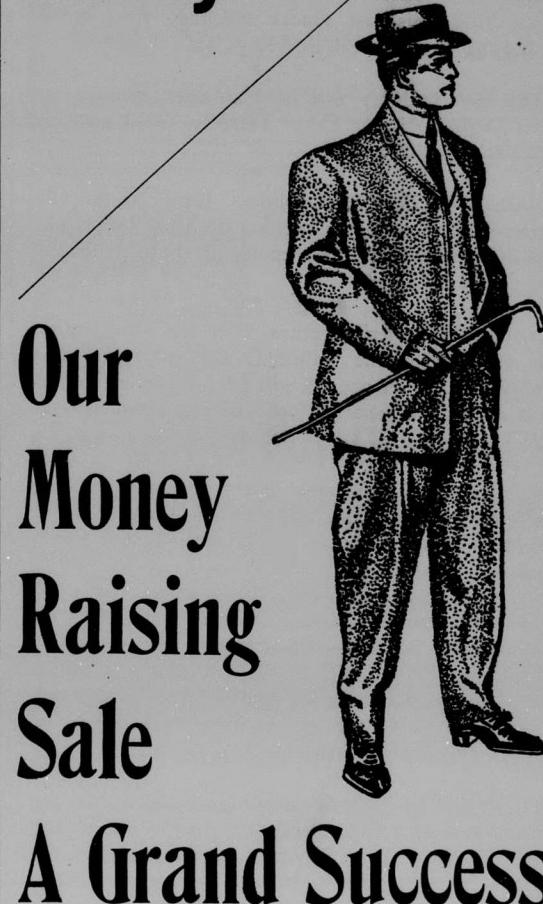
Adjourned to April 8, at 8 p. m.

F. M. WYNKOOP, Correspondent.

While the difficulty on the Denver and Rio Grande system was settled some time ago, there has arisen a little trouble. The management has recently displayed a marked preference for non-union men when hiring new employees. In addition to this, they have a large number of Japanese, and have kept advancing these people on machinists' and boiler makers' work in a number of the large shops on the system. As a result, Sixth Vice-President Hannon of the machinists was sent to Denver to consult with union officials and the officers of the railroads, and he reports that the replies are evasive and that there is a possibility of further annoyance.

In using turpentine for cleaning, sponge the article with boiling water and ammonia, and hang in the air till well dried. This will remove the smell of the turpentine.

Smoke Gold Crumbs Cigarette Tobacco. ***

Must Have Money

While other stores are kicking about dull business—we are very busy—last week we opened our NEW BRANCH STORE at 3226 Mission Street, near 28th.

\$7.85 Men's Good Business Suits—the kind that are generally sold for \$12.50—and they are going fast at **\$7.85**.

\$14.85 A Splendid line of new Easter Suits in all the late shades **\$20.00** **\$22.50** grades—all hand-tailored and all sizes. Sale Price, **\$14.85**.

EXTRA SPECIALS

55c. for Men's 85c. Blue Bibb Overalls
33c. for Men's 50c. President Suspenders
12½c. for Men's Boston Garters
10c. for Men's 20c. Woolen Socks
8c. for Black or Tan Cotton Socks

Here is the greatest SHIRT SPECIAL ever offered to the San Francisco public. 100 doz. Men's 50c. Working Shirts, black and white stripes and a big assortment of fancy stripes, best make, only **29c. Each**



Pickett-Atterbury Co.
92 THIRD ST., at Mission
AND
3226 MISSION ST., near 28th

News Gleaned Among the Unions

Joseph Fritz of the tailors died on April 3d. He was a native of San Francisco, aged thirty-five years. His fellow unionists aided him in various ways during his last illness and they were represented at the funeral services last Wednesday.

* * *

The boat builders will hold an open meeting tonight (Friday) in the Labor Temple. Good speakers will address the audience.

* * *

William E. Terry and John O. Walsh are to talk to the stablemen on the evening of April 14th. The meeting will be for the benefit of those following this vocation.

* * *

Alfred Roncovier's lecture on technical education was enjoyed by the Labor Council delegates last Friday night. On page 3 will be found the first installment of the paper. It will be concluded in next week's issue.

* * *

A request of the bookbinders to endorse their label was concurred in. Unionists are urged not to purchase blank or other books without the union label.

* * *

The first monthly donation of the musicians to the striking hatters—amounting to \$50—was reported last Friday night. The American Federation of Musicians has given \$1200 to the same cause. A settlement was made of the difficulty between the janitors and a local theatre.

* * *

There will be a special meeting of the newspaper solicitors next Monday evening, April 12th, in the Labor Temple. Last Sunday there was a good attendance at a meeting addressed by Organizer William E. Terry.

* * *

A. Dugardin, founder of the soda and mineral water workers, has resigned the financial secretaryship, after a seven years' tenure of office. He was presented with a signet ring and a life membership in the union.

* * *

The labor Council has endorsed the wage scale of the cracker bakers.

* * *

No settlement has been reached in the box makers' trouble. The members working are assessing themselves to support those out of employment.

* * *

Miss Margaret C. Daley of the garment workers will leave in a few days for Portland and Vancouver. She will then proceed to Los Angeles. The lady has made many friends in San Francisco, and her experience and ability in arranging working agreements have resulted in advancing the interests of the craft local.

* * *

Miss Sarah Hagan has been on the sick list for several days with an attack of "grippe." It is to be hoped that she may speedily recover.

* * *

A suggestion—and a good one—has been made to have trade unionists and their sympathizers contribute ten cents each on April 17th to the hatters in the east who are fighting to uphold the union label. A further donation of like dimensions is urged for May 15th, should the strike remain unsettled.

* * *

A number of waiters are en route to the Alaska-Yukon fair in Seattle.

* * *

Joseph W. Smart of the Oakland carmen was taken sick in Petaluma a few days ago. He is still confined to the house, but his friends anticipate an early return to his duties as an officer in the cross-bay labor movement.

A letter from the Merchants' Association to the Labor Council tells of a willingness to co-operate in arranging for a "home industry" week.

* * *

The iron molders are opposed to the abolition of free lunch counters.

* * *

The printing pressmen and feeders have moved their headquarters from 34 Ellis street to 397 Jessie street.

* * *

The Iron Trades Council has appointed a committee to ask the officers of the Young Men's Christian Association to patronize home manufacture when awarding contracts.

* * *

At the last meeting of the milk wagon drivers a request to aid the upholsterers in their fight against the McRoskey firm was agreed to. Funds were raised to defray the funeral expenses of a deceased member.

* * *

The cooks are opposed to the admittance of the cooks' helpers into their organization. The union endorsed the proposal to do away with free lunch counters in saloons. Stephen P. Drake was elected as delegate to the international convention in Minneapolis during May.

* * *

Mrs. L. C. Walden was elected a member of the Labor Council's executive committee, to take the place vacated by A. L. Post. A few years ago Mrs. Walden served on the same committee.

* * *

The Alaska Fishermen have elected officers. As usual, Ed Andersen remains treasurer. Men are leaving San Francisco for the fishing grounds as soon as vessels are ready. An agreement covering working conditions has been reached with the packing companies.

* * *

Last Sunday the photo engravers held the regular monthly meeting. It was decided to subscribe to the LABOR CLARION for the full membership. Delegates were elected to the convention of the anti-Japanese laundry leagues next month. A splendid showing was made in the reports. The treasurer stated that during 1908, \$3000 had been paid to out-of-work members.

* * *

Invitations to attend a peace conference during the first week of May have been extended local officials. The assemblage will convene in Chicago.

* * *

The laundry workers have nearly 1500 members on the roll, a very small percentage of whom are out of employment. Robert Ewing has resigned as business agent, and Charles Hawley has taken his place.

* * *

The visit of George R. French, international organizer of the cigar makers, has resulted in the label of that craft receiving more attention than formerly. No unionist is fair to his principles who smokes cigars produced in sweat shops or other undesirable surroundings.

* * *

The bakers are busily engaged strengthening their organization by aiding the helpers. Next month there will be given the annual picnic at Fernbrook Park. The by-laws are under discussion; they will be acted upon next week.

* * *

A reduction in the waitresses' initiation fee is announced. One dollar is the present rate, and it is believed there will now be an increase in the membership.

Carriages and buggies for work or play. Pacific Carriage Co., 23 Dolores St.

Employs Only Union Men in All Its Departments

PATRONIZE

Home Industry

DRINK
WUNDER BREWING CO.'S
WUNDER BEER

A San Francisco Product of Unexcelled Quality—Bottled by
Wunder Bottling Co.
340 Eleventh St., S. F.

The First Firm in San Francisco to Use the Union Label on Bottled Beer.



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. The color for April is Black on Orange.

The Cream of All Beers

YOSEMITE :- LAGER

A Home Product and Best on Market

GUARANTEED TO CONFORM STRICTLY TO THE NEW PURE FOOD ACT

BREWED BY

ENTERPRISE BREWING CO.

San Francisco. Cal.

C. H. ASHLEY, Manager

Telephone Market 109

CHARLES H. J. TRUMAN
FUNERAL DIRECTOR

1909 Mission Street San Francisco
Between Fifteenth and Sixteenth

Established 1853

Largest on Pacific Coast



27 TENTH STREET, S. F.

Branches : 1158 McAllister Street, San Francisco
1348 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco
1164 Broadway, Oakland

Highest Class Work
Moderate Prices Quick Delivery
Blankets and Curtains Cleaned by Antiseptic Process

Men's Suits in 48 Hours
PHONE US—MARKET 1620

For Women in Union and Home

Every woman who believes in equal suffrage should sign her name to the petitions prepared by various agencies for the purpose of furthering the movement. Then it will more readily be seen that a large number of women want the ballot, and, as one writer has said, those who do not desire to vote will not be compelled to do so when success attends the agitation.

* * *

Mrs. Gabrielle Stewart Mulliner of New York city, chairman of the legislative committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, advocates a separate court for women evil-doers. "Present methods are not adequate," she argues.

* * *

Mrs. Wm. H. Taft, now first lady of the land, will overhaul the White House from cellar to garret. One of her first reforms was to station two coachmen at the entrance, replacing the familiar old police guard. She did that the day after her husband's inauguration.

* * *

The Marquise de Chambray of Paris has come to America to lecture to children on proper mastication of food.

* * *

The Minneapolis club women are said to be behind a bill now before the Minnesota legislature which would prevent theatrical managers from putting chorus girls in red, white and blue fleshings.

* * *

The woman suffrage bill passed the Wisconsin senate on March 30th with a referendum attached to it. The measure now goes to the assembly.

* * *

Woman suffragists of Chicago are rejoicing because of the great victory which they won in the charter convention on Saturday, March 13th. The convention, after a short debate, by a vote of 200 to 12, adopted the plank which provides for municipal woman suffrage. The question now goes to the state legislature, and the suffragists will maintain a lobby at Springfield and go to the capital from Chicago and other parts of the state in full force, when a hearing is granted on the measure. This municipal suffrage campaign has been admirably conducted, and has been of immense educational value.

* * *

The Equality League of Self Supporting Women, New York city, numbers 19,000 members.

* * *

Eugenie S. Eliscu, one of the foremost women physicians in New York, is about to establish a school to teach mothers how to control their children by hypnotism when necessary, and by calm and peaceful suggestion at all times.

* * *

Mme. Lagercrantz, wife of the Swedish minister, has brought furnishings from Stockholm for the Swedish legation at Washington.

* * *

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt has been gathering nonsense verses and quatrains from papers and magazines for years. She has them bound in several neat volumes with titles painted or embroidered beneath.

Household Hints and Recipes.

STARCH WALLS.—When having the kitchen walls painted, if the thrifty housekeeper will, after the walls are dry, paint them with a coat of ordinary boiled starch, made thinner than usual, she will save a great deal of time and energy in keeping them clean. The foreign bodies will stick to the starch, which will be easily removed when washed, leaving the new paint clean and untouched.

SMALL ECONOMIES ABOUT RUBBERS.—Cut pieces about two inches wide and three long from the

heels of old rubbers, peel off the cloth, and sew them inside the heels of your rubbers. They are rough and sticky, and will cling fast to the shoe and entirely stop that disagreeable trait some rubbers have of slipping off at the heel. If a tiny tear appears on the instep of the rubber, sew on the underside a piece of wide black elastic, or it can be temporarily mended with black court plaster.

TO REMEDY A FAULTY LAMPWICK.—When a lampwick is too large for the burner, it catches, will not turn up readily and is a trial to one's patience. Instead of buying a new wick or cutting it down the side to make more trouble by raveling, try drawing two or three threads from the middle of the wick and it will act like a charm.

APPETIZING BREAKFAST TABLE DAINTIES.

CRUSHED WHEAT GRIDDLE CAKES—One teacupful of cracked wheat, two pints of flour, two spoonfuls of white sugar, half a teaspoonful of salt, two of baking powder, one egg and one pint of milk. Boil the wheat in a half pint of water one hour before mixing it. Bake brown.

BREAD GRIDDLE CAKES—Put half a pound of bread free from crust in warm water to soak. Beat one egg, half a pint of milk and a teaspoonful of brown sugar mixed together; add a scant teaspoonful of salt and two of baking powder. Drain the soaked bread dry and mix in the milk, thicken with one pint of flour and beat to a smooth batter. Bake on a hot griddle. Sprinkle with powdered sugar.

RICE GRIDDLE CAKES—Two cupfuls of cold boiled rice, one pint of flour, one tablespoonful of sugar, half teaspoonful salt, two of baking powder, one egg, and a half pint of milk. Bake to a dark brown and serve with honey.

PLAIN WAFFLES—Take a cake of any good yeast and make a sponge in the evening in the usual way. Next morning add two or three eggs, according to how many you have, one will do if the supply is small. Thin the sponge with milk; add a little sugar and they are ready to bake.

Mrs. K. Leonard of Butte, Montana, (formerly of San Francisco) wrote to the *Call* as follows:

1. When a splinter has been driven deep into the hand it can be extracted without pain by steam. Nearly fill a wide mouthed bottle with hot water, place the injured part over the mouth of the bottle and press tightly. The suction will draw the flesh down and in less than a minute the steam will extract the splinter and the inflammation will disappear.

2. A small button sewed to the back of the collar-band will be found to be much more comfortable than a collar button and has the merit of not getting lost. I wish I knew this years ago, as I never started to go to a theatre with my husband but I had to look and hunt all over the house for a collar button a day ahead sometimes. Now I know he has a collar button for the back of his collar anyway. It's a fine help for all the married women.

3. Any one using hard water for washing knows how hard it is to blue the clothes without the bluing streaking them. A little milk added to the bluing water will do away with this trouble.

4. Use a buttonhook to wind up a curtain roller when the spring has run down. It is a great saving on the fingers and certainly on the temper.

SCIENTIFIC DEFINITION OF A BLUSH.—A blush is a temporary erythema and calorific effulgence of the physiognomy etiologized by the perceptiveness of the sensorium when in a predicament of unequilibrium from a sense of shame, anger, or other cause, eventuating in a paresis of the vasometer nervous filaments of the facial capillaries; whereby, being divested of their elasticity, they are suffused with radiance emanating from an intimidated precordia.

Hansen & Elrick FURNISHERS AND HATTERS

COMPELLED TO
VACATE

781 Market Street

Entire Stock at Less Than
HALF PRICE

And They Are



**UNION
MADE**

Columbia Outfitting Co.

2350 Mission St., Bet. 19th and 20th

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY

526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

(Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco)

Guaranteed Capital	\$1,200,000.00
Capital actually paid up in cash	\$1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	\$1,479,043.00
Deposits December 31, 1908	\$35,079,498.53
Total Assets	\$37,661,836.70

Remittance may be made by Draft, Post Office, or Wells, Fargo & Co's. Money Orders, or coin by Express.

Office Hours: 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock m. and Saturday evenings from 7 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock p. m. for receipt of deposits only.

OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice-President, Emil Rothe; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, George Tourny; Assistant Secretary, A. H. Muller; Good fellow & Eells, General Attorneys.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, Daniel Meyer, Emil Rothe, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, J. W. Van Bergen, F. Tillmann, Jr., E. T. Kruse and W. S. Goodfellow.

MISSION BRANCH, 2572 Mission Street, between 21st and 22nd Streets, for receipt and payment of Deposits only. C. W. HEYER, Manager.

RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, 432 Clement Street, between 5th and 6th Avenues. For receipt and payment of Deposits only. W. C. Heyer, Manager.

S. N. WOOD & CO.

Union Made Clothing

—THREE BIG STORES—

It appeals to particular people because it is particularly good

**Old Gilt Edge
Whiskey**

Rye or Bourbon

**The Central Trust Company
Of California**

Chas. F. Leege, President

B. G. Tognazzi, Manager

CAPITAL PAID IN \$1,500,000.00
SURPLUS - - - - - \$100,000.00

Check Accounts Solicited

Interest on Savings Accounts at rate of 4% per annum

Market and Sansome Streets.

BRANCHES:

624 Van Ness Ave. and 3039 Sixteenth St.

LABOR CLARION.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.



LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

- *Linotype Machines.
- †Monotype Machines.
- ‡Simplex Machines.
- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
- (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
- (37) Altvater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
- (52) American Printing Co., 88 First.
- (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
- (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
- (172) Automatic Printing Company, 410 Sacramento.
- (48) Baldwin-Rooney Printing Co., 166 Valencia.
- (185) Banister & Oster, 320 McAllister.
- (7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.
- (16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.
- (82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
- (73) *Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.
- (6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
- (14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.
- (139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.
- (89) Boehme & Mecready, 513½ Octavia.
- (99) †Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
- (202) *Bonnington, F. J. & Co., 32 Grove.
- (196) Borgel & Downie, 718 Mission.
- (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
- (166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern avenue.
- (93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
- (3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.
- (4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint ave.
- (8) *Bulletin, The, 767 Market.
- (176) Germania Press, 50 Main.
- (10) *†Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.
- (11) *Call, The, Third and Market.
- (71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
- (90) †Carlisle, A. & Co., 251-253 Bush.
- (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
- (97) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
- (40) *Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
- (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
- (142) *†Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
- (25) *Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
- (157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
- (12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
- (179) *Donaldson & Moir, 330 Jackson.
- (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
- (54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
- (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
- (42) *Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
- (53) Foster & Ten Boesch, 340 Howard.
- (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 284 Thirteenth.
- (180) Frank Printing Co., 1355 Post.
- (203) *Franklin Linotype Co., 509 Sansome.
- (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.
- (121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
- (75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
- (56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
- (201) *Globe, Evening, Battery and Commercial.
- (188) Globe Press, 3249 Twenty-third.
- (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
- (140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.
- (193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.
- (190) Griffith, E. B., 581 Valencia.
- (122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.
- (127) *Halle & Scott, 68 Fremont.
- (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 562 Fulton.
- (20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
- (158) †Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
- (19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
- (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
- (150) *International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
- (66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
- (98) Janssen Printing Co., 533 Mission.
- (124) Johnson & Twisley, 1272 Folsom.
- (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
- (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
- (168) Lanson, Paul, 732 Broadway.
- (50) Latham & Swallow, 510 Clay.
- (191) Lauray, Julian, 1310 Stockton.
- (141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
- (57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
- (118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
- (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
- (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
- (44) Lynch, James T., 28-30 Van Ness Avenue.
- (102) Mackey & McMahon, cor. Brady & W. Mission.
- (175) Marnell & Co., 77 Fourth.
- (174) *Marshall Press, 32 Grove.
- (23) Majestic Press, 318 Hayes.
- (205) Mayer Printing Co., 164 Sanchez.
- (22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
- (58) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
- (24) Morris Travers Press, Commercial and Front.
- (159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
- (55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
- (91) McNeill, John R., 532 Commercial.
- (65) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
- (115) *Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
- (105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
- (43) Nevin, C. W., 916 Howard.
- (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
- (144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.
- (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
- (81) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
- (70) *†Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.
- (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
- (60) *Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
- (109) Primo Press, 67 First.
- (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
- (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Avenue.
- (61) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
- (26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
- (151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.
- (83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
- (30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
- (145) San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
- (84) San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
- (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
- (125) *Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
- (13) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Sansome.
- (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
- (31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
- (28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
- (29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
- (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
- (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.

- (63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
- (149) Terry Printing Co., 3410 Nineteenth.
- (187) *Town Talk, 88 First.
- (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
- (177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
- (85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
- (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
- (33) *Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.
- (35) Vale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
- (161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
- (34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
- (189) *Williams Printing Co., 406 Sutter.
- (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
- (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
- (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
- (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
- (93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
- (142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
- (56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
- (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
- (47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
- (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
- (132) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
- (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 251-253 Bush.
- (115) Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
- (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
- (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
- (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
- (47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
- (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
- (132) Thumberg & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
- (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
- (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
- (85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
- (133) Webster, Fred, Ecker and Stevenson

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (52) Attwood-Hinkins, 547 Montgomery.
- (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
- (31) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
- (37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 365 McAllister.
- (36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
- (30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
- (29) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
- (28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 557 Clay.
- (44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.
- (38) Western Process Eng. Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPER AND STEREOTYPER.

- Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.

MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home.

- American Tobacco Company.
- Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company.
- Bekin Van and Storage Company.
- Brockton Shoe Company, 1025 Fillmore.
- Butterick patterns and publications.
- Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk.
- Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
- Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness Ave.
- Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.
- Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
- Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
- McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Co., 927 Market.
- Moraghan Oyster Company.
- National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
- Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
- Sutro Baths.
- Terminus Barber Shop, 16 Market.
- United Cigar Stores.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home.

- American Fuel Co.
- Barber Shop, 471 8th street.
- Becker Markets, 908 Washington and 519 13th streets.
- Bekin Van and Storage Company.
- Busy Bee Shoe Shop, 11th street, between Broadway and Franklin.
- Eagle Box Factory.
- Holstrom, horseshoer, 1320 San Pablo avenue.
- Pike Woolen Mills, Tailors.
- Renacker, tailor, 418 San Pablo avenue.

Pure and clean cigar clippings, for smoking or chewing, from our own factory, forty cents per pound. Thrane Bros., 1800 Market street. ***

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

During the week word was received from Indianapolis that the National Board of Arbitration had increased the newspaper scale \$2 a week, the back pay to date from December 1, 1908. The scale submitted asked for \$1 a day.

A telegram from Indianapolis states that the National Board of Arbitration has deadlocked on the stereotypers' case.

The political pot is beginning to simmer. Nominations for office will be made at the regular meeting on the last Sunday in the month. J. L. Brown of the job section is a candidate for president, and one or two other names have been mentioned for the same office. President George A. Tracy is a candidate for re-election, as is L. Michelson for secretary-treasurer. The members willing to sacrifice their time in order to serve the organization as I. T. U. delegates are somewhat shy in declaring themselves, but there is ample time to overcome the backwardness.

The Oakland *Ledger* made its first appearance last Saturday. It is a new evening paper of four pages, six columns to the page; sells for two cents, and is independent in politics. John T. Bell is the editor and E. W. Hennings the business manager.

Two of our members were bereaved last week. William Magner lost his mother on April 1st, and George Kinsman's father died on April 2d. Mrs. Magner was a native of Ireland, aged 76 years. Mr. Kinsman was born in England 66 years ago.

Over in Marin county a company is preparing to issue a directory. Solicitors are securing advertisements from the San Rafael merchants. Five years ago the census showed a population of 5,000 in San Rafael. It is said the number will now reach 10,000.

Samuel T. Stevenson, former financial secretary of New Orleans Typographical Union, pleaded guilty to a charge of embezzlement last week. Sentence was deferred. Henry S. Hudspeth, former president, is under indictment charged with having obtained money fraudulently from the union.

The *Labor News* of Eureka has installed an up-to-date plant. Joseph Bredsteen, the editor of the *News*, recently visited San Francisco to select a press and type.

The *Western Cat Review* has made its appearance in this city. Its purpose is covered by the title, and felines of high degree may now have their social diversions recorded.

Tonopah Typographical Union, No. 616, is busy with label agitation work. A list of union shops in the various California cities has been requested, in order that printing sent out of the gold country may be piloted into the proper channel. The letter-head of Tonopah Union contains a half tone of the Union Printers' Home, and the names of W. H. Fording as president, and George S. Lefford as chairman of the executive committee have a familiar sound to San Francisco printers.

New York Typographical Union, on March 7th, decided to donate \$50 weekly to the locked-out hatters.

Spokane Typographical Union has levied an assessment of one-half of one per cent of the weekly earnings of its 180 members for the benefit of the hatters. This will amount to about \$27 a week.

President James M. Lynch has written that the amended bill provides that the census printing shall be done in the Government printing office.

E. K. Downer of the *Mountain Messenger*, Downieville, sends his greetings to San Francisco friends. He writes that Carlos Copeland, formerly a member of No. 21, who is now a physician and surgeon in St. Louis, lost his residence and furniture by fire shortly before last Christmas. As if to compensate, Mrs. Copeland presented her husband with a valentine of February 14th in the form of a nine-pound girl.

Try one of our \$20.00 or \$25.00 suits to order. You'll pay \$30.00 or \$35.00 elsewhere. Union label. Neuhaus & Co., tailors, 506 Market street. ***

DIRECTORY OF UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on second and fourth Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone, Market 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart. Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 2d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Cracker)—No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, 214 Guerrero.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdgrs., 51 Steuart.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Tuesdays, 1180 Kentucky.

Boiler Makers' No. 25—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Roesch Hall, Fifteenth and Mission.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesday's, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, 1520 Stockton.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Box Makers and Sawyers—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th St.

Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays—Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters, 1638 Eddy; meet 2d and 4th Tuesday.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—G. Brachman, 1142 Turk.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 395 Franklin; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Mondays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 46 Steuart.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays; office, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Horseshoers—2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Mondays and 3d Sunday (10.30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.

Machine Hands—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mailers—Labor Bureau Ass'n Hall, 677 McAllister. 4th Monday.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Jas. Moran, Secretary; 1164 O'Farrell.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Paste Makers—1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Post Office Clerks—Meet last Fridays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Steuart.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 397 Jessie.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

Press Feeders and Assistants—2nd Wednesdays, Labor Council, 316 14th; headquarters, 397 Jessie.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 807 Folsom.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 397 Franklin.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays, 44 East. Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Steuart.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday; 114 Dwight.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Ship Painters, No. 986—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Woodman's Hall, 17th st. bet. Mission and Valencia.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesday and 2d Sunday, 316 14th.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 807 Folsom near 4th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursday.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Rooms 122, 123, 124, Investors' Building, Fourth and Market.

L. Michelson Secretary, Meet last Sunday, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Undertakers' Assistants—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, 925 Golden Gate Ave.

Web Pressmen—4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union:

Central Milk Company, Twenty-first and Folsom. J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street. Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets. Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover. Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon Ave. C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street. New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kensel, Six Mile House. Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver Ave. People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road. American Dairy, 515 Charter Oak st., Louis Kahn. Fairmount Dairy, Hyland and Mission streets, John Brannen.

A facsimile of the label appears in the advertising columns of the Labor Clarion.

STORES RECOGNIZING CLERKS' 9-HOUR DAY.

Retail Clerks' Union, No. 432, has changed its policy. Henceforth a nine-hour workday will be observed, with pay for overtime. Unionists and friends are urged to call for the shop card. The following firms have signed the agreement:

C. H. Brown & Co., Sixteenth and Mission. Mission Clothiers, 2625-2627 Mission. Frank Bros., 1344 Fillmore. L. H. Billings, 2484 Mission.

STORES FAIR TO GROCERY CLERKS.

The grocery clerks publish following fair stores: Heinecke Bros., 18th and Collingwood. P. J. Mahoney, 21st and Bryant. W. and H. Hohn, 90 Sanchez. Thos. H. Corcoran & Co., 1201 Valencia. John W. Schmidt, 800 Point Lobos Ave. D. J. O'Keefe, 2928 Twenty-third.

FAIR LISTS

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' office, 68 Haight At the regular weekly meeting of the board of directors, held on April 6th, President Harry Menke presiding, Messrs. J. C. Ady and S. Rizzari were admitted to membership by initiation, and F. Creitz, of Local 99, Portland, W. F. McKinney, of Local 34, Kansas City, and A. V. Schubert, of Local 153, San Jose, were admitted on transfer. Mr. C. Grienauer, a former member of the M. M. P. U., who resigned in June, 1895, was re-admitted to membership. The application for membership of Mrs. F. K. Heilbron was laid over one week. Mrs. I. Carusci and R. T. Copley were reinstated to membership in good standing.

Mrs. E. Heinemann, Miss V. Eschenroeder, and C. M. Newman have resigned from membership in the M. M. P. U. Messrs. F. Bowker and H. Brown, of Local 361, Deadwood District, S. H. Pearce, of Local 12, Sacramento, and H. E. Houston, of Local 10, Chicago, have resigned through withdrawal of transfer cards. The membership on transfer of Mr. H. Verber, of Local 76, Seattle, and of Mr. H. La Van, of Local 308, Santa Barbara, has been annulled for failure to comply with the provisions of Federation by-laws.

The following-named members have been erased from the roll of membership for failure to pay dues, assessments, etc., for the past year:

C. Becker, Jr., R. E. Burton, P. Di Bella, M. Dolin, C. Goertz, W. L. Hovey, G. W. Jinks, M. I. Isaacson, J. Lombardero, Mrs. L. Mordhorst-Miller, B. Reilly, J. C. Ritchie and Mrs. K. Skinner.

The usual long list of members who have been suspended from the privileges of membership on account of delinquency in payment of dues and assessments is herewith appended. Members in good standing are cautioned not to engage or render professional service with any member whose name appears in the suspended list, unless it be ascertained that any such member has made a proper settlement with the financial secretary:

H. F. Barbier, M. Bayles, E. A. Benson, A. E. Bruhn, B. Bulotti, J. M. Burke, A. F. Burton, D. C. Bush, A. Bluth, G. T. Bowman, S. Carter, L. T. Case, J. Celko, L. Claffin, G. W. Comfort, R. Crosby, P. Demetrio, J. Dennis, B. A. Dering, P. Diaz, Miss T. Dibble, W. Dickman, W. A. Eames, G. E. Ebert, J. Evets, L. Filier, T. B. Finegan, E. P. Foote, Miss I. Franklin, Jos. Goetze, Mrs. O. K. Green, P. Griffin, A. C. Gumm, Mrs. B. Hamann-Hilton, Miss J. Hamann, F. Harcourt, H. D. Hardy, F. C. Heinemann, E. P. Hunt, R. C. Hyland, S. G. Jones, W. Jones, E. B. Jordan, H. C. Kamler, J. R. Kardoza, G. R. Kaufman, R. H. Keaton, E. W. Kruchebeg, H. Lahann, W. F. Laybourn, J. M. Leary, J. W. Lewis, O. Mansfield, T. Marc, E. L. Matthews, W. J. McCoy, Mrs. A. McHugh, W. McMahon, C. G. McMillan, R. Meany, M. S. Morse, E. J. Murphy, Sr., Mrs. K. Murphy, W. Nankervis, A. I. Newberg, F. H. Oestreich, J. Olsen, F. Parasién, H. B. Passmore, O. Paul, E. Pedriat, E. L. Pimentel, H. M. Prince, W. J. Quinn, Miss S. Ramus, A. Rankoff, C. Reichmuth, W. W. Reinhart, W. B. Rickey, Mrs. L. Rocca-Cimini, G. J. Romani, W. S. Rose, H. A. Rosenthal, C. A. Rosignol, R. Ruiz-Ramirez, R. L. Sampsell, R. M. Samuel, C. R. Schaffer, Mrs. E. Schroeder, F. C. Scott, F. H. Sharp, W. E. Sharp, C. G. Simmermacher, G. Sottera, G. Spring, E. Steffens, J. Stengele, P. F. Swendsen, R. Tabourne, G. Taylor, H. G. Terry, F. W. Thompson, Mrs. N. Trubeck, G. I. Turner, N. L. Williams, S. T. Wooley, Miss N. Wanda, and C. H. Weldon.

The death of Joseph Verderber, a member of the M. M. P. U. for the past two years, occurred at his late residence, 550 Vermont street, this city, on Sunday, April 4th. The deceased was a native of Austria, and thirty-eight years of age. His untimely death was due to consumption. The funeral was held on Wednesday morning under the auspices of Local 6 and the St. Joseph Carniolian Society, the union funeral band attending.

The death is also reported of William H. Dyer

in Tucson, Ariz., on March 30, 1909. The above late member joined Local 6 on November 17, 1908. Deceased was a native of the state of Ohio, and twenty-nine years of age. It is not known to what cause his death is attributed.

Contracting members are herewith notified that blank printed forms have been duly prepared for the submission of weekly "stewards" reports to the board of directors, as determined upon by the union meeting of February 11, 1909. Reports will be required from the steward of any orchestra or band engaged for any engagement of a permanent character, such as theatres, cafes, skating rinks, 5-cent dance engagements, nickelodeons, etc. At the board meeting held April 6th, it was decided to inaugurate the system beginning with the week of Sunday, April 18th (or Monday, April 19th, as the case may be), and the weekly report will be required upon termination of the week of April 18-24, and thereafter. The provisions of the law require that each member of every orchestra or band, leader or contractor included, shall serve in turn, as steward, for one week; the steward on any engagement being selected alphabetically from the membership of the orchestra or band. Mr. D. M. Wright, vice-president of the union and chairman of the law and legislative committee, has undertaken the duty of forwarding suitable blank reports to leaders or contractors of engagements from whom a weekly report is required. In event that such blank reports are not supplied through any cause whatever, contracting members are requested to apply to the secretaries' office, where information as to every detail of the new law can be obtained, also the necessary blank forms for submission of the steward's report.

The 12 O'Clock Whistle

On Saturday should be a signal to you to save part of your week's wages, so that yourself and your family will be the ones to benefit when the rainy day comes.

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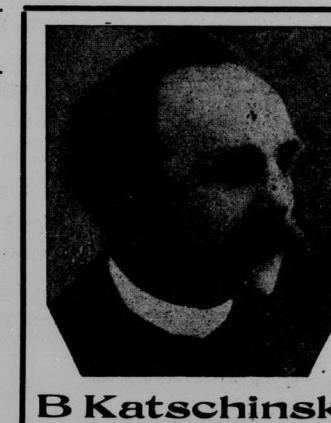
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